SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1808.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid DAILY, Per Year ... BUNDAY, Per Year. BATT V AND STINDAY DEC Year Postago to Foreign Countries added THE SUN, New York city.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usirto Passe and New Yong. Associated Press is at 21 to 30 Am street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Fitzhugh Lee for Havana,

As Consul-General at Havana, Gen. Pirzgugh Lee is probably quite competent to fill the place occupied for many years by that experienced officer, genuine American, and efficient public servant, the Hon. RAMON O. WILLIAMS. Gen. LEE has the political insight, the judgment, and the independence needed for the post.

But apparently there is something more than a Consul-Generalship involved. It has been reported from Washington that Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY summoned Gen. Lee from Richmond and labored with him long before he consented to accept an appointment which has been regarded as somewhat less desirable than one of the firstclass diplomatic missions. It has been represented to the stalwart Virginian, according to the story, that the Havana consulate is now the most important station in our whole foreign service, and that his functions there will be extraordinary.

If this means that Gen. LEE is expected to become while in Cuba more or less paramount as the representative of the Administration's policy, we pity the distinguished gentleman from Virginia. The experience of poor BLOUNT of Georgia ought to be a warning to any person who aspires to paramountey. With Secretary OLNEY, Gen. LEE might be able to get along comfortably; but OLNEY is not to be his principal.

A gentleman and a soldier like FITZHUGH LEE might be well fitted for a Consul-Gencral and yet make a miserable Paramount.

New Jersey Leading Maine

The New Jersey Republican platform, so enthusiastically adopted at Trenton, contains this plank, very interesting as coming from New Jersey:

"We have always given protection to our ship builders. In late years we have neglected to protect our shipowners. We believe the time has come to return to the policy of Washington and Hamilton which, by discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms, secured 90 per cent. of our carrying trade to American ships, and which, if now restored, would gain revive our shipping and cause American freights

This is repeated literally from one of the resolutions of the platform of the Massa chusetts Republicans.

What is even yet more interesting is the circumstance that the Maine Republicans, who held their State Convention on the same day as their New Jersey brethren, and adopted a platform written or revised by the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED, and stating authoritatively his cal result is that Congress gets information views on a variety of subjects, omitted altogether the demand for discriminating duties in favor of American ships. Now, Maine is the State, perhaps, most directly interested in legislation designed to revive the ocean commerce of this country. It is from that quarter, if from anywhere, that we should expect to hear the cry for discriminating duties favoring freights carried in American bottoms.

This was not an oversight on the part of the Portland Convention. Mr. JOHN O. PATTEN of Bath, a gentleman deeply interested in all that concerns American shipping, made a gallant but unavailing attempt to introduce a resolution identical with or equivalent to that which at the very same hour the Republicans at Trenton were adopting. Mr. PATTEN could not get it in. Apparently it was not regarded as part of Mr. REED's programme, or was regarded as | put at 22% knots, has only 105 tons disa reflection upon him.

this curious incident. Is the Speaker less | son followed, with 24 knots required, on an solicitous for the welfare of American shipping than WILLIAM J. SEWELL of Camden or GARRET A. HOBART of Passaic?

The Socialists in 1896.

While the Democrats have selected Chicago as their Convention city this year, the Republicans St. Louis, and the Prohibitionists Pittsburgh, the Socialists with sinister intentions, perhaps, have chosen New York city as the place, and the Fourth of July as the date of their National Convention this year to put in the field candidates for President and Vice-President.

The Socialist party as a group of agitators

seeking the amelioration of existing conditions by independent, and therefore impotent political action, was established in New York in 1877. It was not until ten years later that the Socialists took upon themselves a formal organization on the American plan, meeting in State Convention in this was a hope that by March or April the adopting a statement of principles which was nearly as long as a Populist's speech in Congress on the seed question, and about as well versed in the familiar phrases of what is called the Socialist propaganda. The Socialist party embarked as a national organization in the Presidential contest of 1888 by a somewhat whimsical method. The Socialists nominated electors in this State, but they did not choose any Presidential candidates for whom these electors were to vote. In other words, those who supported electors, but not for any Presidential candiin this State 2,000 citizens, a larger number than had determined the result of the previous Presidential contest, who supported these Socialist electors nominated under the plan which we have stated.

In 1892, however, the Socialist party, which in the meanwhile had been gaining some recruits, came forward with a Presidential nominee named SIMON WING, a Maseachusetts tailor. CHARLES H. MATCHETT of New York, a resident of the city of Brooklyn and the Socialist candidate for Governor of New York in 1894, was the Socialist candidate for Vice-President in 1892. This ticket, nominated in the regular way by convention, was supported in five States only; for the reason that the Socialists in the other States who in 1888 had electors, but no Presidential caqualate, had to 1892 a Presidential candi- | Congress was passed in February, and a | achievements of the Salvation Army in care, but no electors; a complication which, it seems reasonable to conclude, would never to an organization composed wholly happen or chefly of free-born American citizens conducting political business in the Eng-

lish language. The Socialist party, which had polled

to New York, but 1,837 belonged to New Jersey, 898 to Pennsylvania, 649 to Massachusetts, and 329 to Connecticut. Since that time the Socialist party has gained somewhat in the Eastern States, but in many Western States where it might be supposed that by reason of the conglomerate foreign population the Socialists would not lack recruits, their forces have been diverted to the Populist column. This is the case especially in Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. In the last State election in Massachusetts, where, oddly enough, the Socialists have been gaining rapidly, they secured for their candidate for Governor 8,249 votes. In Rhode Island their record in the same year was 1,730, in Connecticut at the last State election 849, in Ohio 1,867, in Missouri 1,572, in New Jersey 4,147, in New York 21,497 (more than the Socialist party polled in five States in 1892), and in Pennsylvania 1,829,

There are probably in the United States to-day 100,000 Socialist voters, Judging by the growth of the Socialist party during the past four years, a total of 100,000 Socialist votes in all the States of the country in which Socialist electoral tickets are run this year, is probably not an extravagant estimate. It is the stated intention of the leaders of the Socialist party to make this year a fight not only in those States in which they have an organized following, but also in California, Kentucky, Mary land, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The Populists cast collectively for all Weaverite electors in 1892 one million votes without affecting the result, and a total of 100,000 for the Socialists, therefore, is not likely to be disquieting to the politicians of either party. But the separation of the Socialist voters from the old parties in the Eastern States has had one visible and remarkable effect: it has greatly diminished the influence of the German-American voters, so-called, from whose ranks the Socialistic recruits are most largely drawn. These Socialists are, to a man, so their leaders declare, "for personal liberty" in beer drinking, and they are represented as somewhat bit terly resenting the adoption of the liquor legislation which is designed to restrict beer selling, and equally hostile to the rigorous enforcement of the laws against beer

drinking on Sundays. If, however, the Socialists, who are to meet in this city in national Convention on July 4, adhere to their proclaimed programme of independent action, they will withdraw a considerable number of votes from their natural allies in the battle against restrictive rural regulations, and thereby unwittingly assist the Republicans.

Thirty-knot Torpedo Boats.

The offer of the HERRESHOFFS to build for the Government 225-ton torpedo boats that shall have a guaranteed speed of 30 knots, ends to insure such craft for our navy.

The current House provision for torpedo boats authorizes five of 26 knots, to cost in the aggregate not over \$875,000. The Senate committee has substituted three 30knot boats, to cost not over \$800,000, and the offer of the HERRESHOFFS shows that this allows margin enough. It is not clear why this firm did not await the bidding before naming its exact price, but the practienough for deciding what sort of torpedo boats to call for.

The type thus contemplated is, of course, the torpedo-boat catcher or torpedo-boat destroyer, which has been the sensation of late years in England from its phenomenal bursts of speed. Starting with 27 knots, the speed of these boats has steadily been carried to and beyond the 30-knot mark which we are next to aim at, and, in the case of the Desperate, beyond 31 knots. France is doing her part well, with boats like the Forban, and, in short, if we mean to keep up with the procession, we can hardly do less than adopt 30 knots as our maximum for a few of the next group.

Of course, these high speeds have only been made practicable by increasing the size and cost of torpedo boats. Our first craft, the Cushing, with a speed officially placement, and her contract price for hull There must be some other explanation of and machinery was but \$82,750. The Ericsallowance of 120 tons displacement and a Railway could be easily cut, would go far cost of \$113,500. The three now building to annihilate Jingoism in Canada, and give

by the Columbian Iron Works increased the contract speed to 2414 knots, with 142 tons displacement, and yet at a contract price of only \$97,500. The Seattle boat guarantees 26 knots, we believe, on 182 tons, for \$160,000, while the speed expected of the two HERRESHOFF boats, provided for in 'he same act, is 27% knots, at a cost of \$14,000 each.

Altogether, if the Senate and the House agree upon the right form of authorization, we may have 30-knot torpedo boats in our navy about the end of next year.

Rules of the Road at Sea.

When the bill to authorize the reconvening of the American delegates to the International Maritime Conference of 1889 came before Congress, it was explained that there city on the 28th of September, 1887, and | British Government would decide what to do about the proposed new rules to prevent

collisions at sea. The time thus indicated is passing away. definite and comprehensible to voters not and as yet there is no sign that England has taken any further steps in the matter. The new regulations were adopted seven years ago, at Washington, in a conference that represented a vast majority of the world's shipping. The next year Congress arranged to carry them into effect at any time that might be agreed upon. Two years ago England notified our Government that she considered March 1, 1895, as a proper the Socialist ticket voted for Presidential date for this purpose, and urged the United States and other countries to concur. Acdate, and there were found by official count | cordingly, in July, 1894, President CLEVE-LAND issued his proclamation, fixing upon that date for the change, as the act of Con-

> gress had empowered him to do. Fully six months later, in January, 1895. the British Government informed our own that it could not accept the date which it had thus selected and urged, because Parliament had not expressed its wish on the subject. Of course it would have been criminal to expose navigation to the risks of having two rules of the road prevailing, and our Government was forced to concur in the requested postponement. It further appeared at that time that France and Belgium had previously been notified in ban, makes him look the theatrical characthe same way by England, and had withdrawn the orders they had issued to change to the new rules. Only six weeks then remained to us for the purpose, but an act of new proclamation by the President with- India, and then proceeds to refute them by drawing the old one was sent out in all directions. Fortunately, the telegraph goes to and Calcutta papers and Christian mis all parts of the earth, and no mischief re-

suited from the bungling arrangements. During the last twelve months and more our Government has been walting to hear a populous district with which he 2,000 votes in 1888, polled 21,164 votes in | what the British Parliament should decide

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.

23, 1895, was passed, the dilatory and shifting conduct of Great Britain was indignantly denounced in the Senate But that expression of opinion not to have hurried JOHN BULL at all. This year, accordingly, Congress has supplemented its former action by providing that the delegates who represented us in the conference of 1889 may get together and see what should be done about any changes the British Parliament may recommend in the proposed new rules.

It does not appear that our Government has ever taken ground against the validity of the objections raised by Liverpool steam ship owners and others in regard to the system of sound signals in fog which the Washington conference recommended. The main objection has been to the British method of managing this affair, selecting a day for putting the new rules into effect, officially notifying us that it had given sufficiently "careful consideration" to the new rules, and that "no time should be lost n putting them into operation," and then, when we had accepted its views, notifying us again that everything must be recalled and postponed, and that Parliament had come to no decision. It would seem, however, that, under the current action of Congress, we shall be prepared for the next step, whether England concludes to accept, to reject, or to modify the proposed regulations, and we have only to wait until she gets ready to attend to the matter.

How to Stifle Jingoism in Canada.

Although the people of Great Britain and Ireland have had the good sense to recognize that Mr. CLEVELAND was right in thinking that the whole Venezuelan boundary question ought to be referred to arbitration, the Canadian Tories are still exuberant and rampant in their protestations of loyalty and profess to be spoiling for a fight. There is much flag waving, much drum beating, much celebration of trivial successes in the war of 1812, much prediction of victories to come, and especially much jubilation over the defenceless condition of American cities on the lakes.

It is true enough that in one particular the Canadian Jingoes would have us at a disadvantage in the event of war. Except Toronto, there is no large city upon the Canadian side of the chain of inland seas. It is far otherwise with the American side, on which are to be found not only one of the greatest cities of the world, Chicago, but also such large centres of urban population as Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Duluth. From this point of view the situation is entirely changed from what it was when the United States and Great Britain agreed that neither country should keep a large naval force on the great lakes. When that agreement was made, neither of the parties had any large lakeside cities to defend; the one had about as much at stake as the other. Now, on the other hand, the Canadian Jingoes can argue with much plausibility that in a war with the Americans they could inflict incomparably more damage than they would receive It is, no doubt, true that five American cities on the inland seas contain more destructible wealth than the whole Dominion.

If the conditions were reversed, and the great centres of urban population were on the Canadian side of the lakes, it is certain that England would long since have given notice of a rescission of the agreement which debarred her from maintaining a naval force adequate for the defence of the vast interests that would be imperilled in the event of war. She would no more hesitate to do this than she has hesitated to construct fortresses at Halifax and Esquimault fortresses which would have no reason for existence unless the possibility of a contest with the United States were contemplated. Why should we delay to offer the protection which such cities as Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Duluth have a right to demand? For their sakes and our own we ought to announce our de termination to abrogate the one-sided compact which prevents us from creating a navy on our inland seas

The mere declaration of a purpose to cancel that agreement and to place ships of Lake Superior, whence the Canadian Pacific the common sense of the plain people a chance to make itself heard on behalf of annexation. A naval force proportionate to the immense amount of American capital invested on the shores of the great lakes would so immeasurably surpass any armament which the Canadians could effect that the hope of inflicting upon us any seri-

ous injury would be extinguished. The time has come to withdraw the bonding privilege from the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to revoke the agreement which forbids us to maintain a navy on the lakes! These things may be done without giving any offence to England, and their ole effect in Canada will be to encourage our friends and to confound our enemies. Adequate precautions for the safeguarding of our lakeside cities cannot possibly be construed in Great Britain as indicative of aggressive designs, because they are in fact merely responsive to an evasion of the international agreement on the part of the Canadians. Under the specious appellation of revenue bonts, they have placed upon the lakes a large number of vessels built for the purpose of being converted at an hour's warning into ships of war. The Canadians have a navy at this moment on their inland waters. Only the

name and the guns are wanting. It would not become us to copy the Canadians and stoop to a trick in order to provide the means of defending our large cities on the inland seas. The straightforward and right thing to do is to repudiate forthwith the agreement by which Great Britain and the United States bound themselves not to place war vessels on the lakes.

A Boastful Warrior.

The present head of the Salvation Army in this country is "Commissioner" Boots TECKER, the husband of one of "General BOOTH's daughters. Before coming here he had served in the same capacity in India, where he was noted for the fertility of his imagination in reporting and describing his spiritual exploits. A picture of him arrayed in the native Indian costume, with the Salvation Army label around his turter which he seems to be in reality.

The Independent of last week refers to recent assertions by the "Commissioner" as to the great strength and wonderful presenting evidence furnished by Bombay sionaries long established in India. For instance, the Rev. Mr. GILLESPIE, a Presbyterian missionary, says that, in is familiar, this boasted strength is almost

enumerated many corps " in places where the Army has not got a single individual that even claims connection with it." Mr. GILLESPIE makes other denials of the stories of the "Commissioner," and all of them are specific. He shows that the reports of great successes are usually without any foundation in fact, and always grossly exaggerated. The Bom-Guardian, a paper which is not bay at all unfriendly to the Army, confirms the statements of the missionary and advises that there should be "a careful inquiry into the condition of the Army's work by independent Christian men." The Indian Witness, a Calcutta paper published under the authority of the Methodist mission, presents evidence to show that "General" Booth's philanthropic schemes are unadapted to the social conditions of India, and are utterly visionary and impracticable. It says that "those who may become the recipients of help in the way proposed by 'General' BOOTH are more likely to be hurt than helped by his interference;' and it speaks from long and extensive knowledge of the very sort of people among whom the Salvation Army expends its sensational efforts. It points out, also, that he has no understanding of the genius of the country; and that is a deficiency which the old man has displayed very conspicuously elsewhere, if not generally.

Soon after the theatrical BOOTH-TUCKER arrived in New York he had the impudence to declare for publication that in the short space of fourteen years only he had "placed Christianity in India on a different footing. Then he proceeded to reel off statistics of alleged Salvation Army officers and corps in India as proof of his wonderful prowes and tactical genius as a religious warrior. It seems that he is noted for that sort of thing in that far-away country. For instance, when he boasted that he had ten thousand soldiers in Gujerat he did not dare to take up an offer of a rupee a head if he could produce one hundred real converts. The magnifying power of the "Commissioner's" imagination seems to be marvellous; but it is not unlikely that he will have to use it up to its full limit in order to make the results of his operations in America seem more than insignificant, if not absolutely contemptible.

The "General" should have left his prodigious son-in-law in India instead of ordering him to New York, where cranky and disordered people of his sort are not likely to be held in high esteem and taken in sober earnest. We don't want a fellow from England, by way of India, to put our Christianity "on a different footing."

The East African Dwarfs.

Dr. A. DONALDSON SMITH of Philadelphia told the large audience of the American Geo graphical Society at Chickering Hall on last Monday, of his sixteen months' journey in 1894-95 among the Somalis and Gallas from the Gulf of Aden southwestward to the salt lakes of Stefanie and Rudolf near the eastern limits of the Upper Nile basin. Dr. SMITH's route passed for hundreds of miles through the country of Galla tribes south of Abyssinia, whom no explorer had ever visited before. He therefore brings to us the first definite idea we have received of a large region, and among the many specimens of fauna he has brought home, twentyfour species are new to science. We believe that in another respect his observations are of more than ordinary interest.

Dr. SMITH spoke of his visit to a dwarf tribe, some scores of miles north of Lake Rudolf, but he did not say, what we be lieve is a fact, that he is the first white man who has seen these little people in their homes, though there has been evidence of their existence.

Less than four years ago Dr. HENRY SCHLICHTER of the British Museum collated all the reports about East African dwarfs with a view to answering, if possible, the vexed question: "Do pygmy tribes exist in East Africa, and, if so, where?" Summarizing all the reports, he found that as far back as 1826 Capt. BOTELER had brought information about the East African dwarfs: that when travelling in Abyssinia. Shoa, and Kaffa, Messrs. HARRIS, KRAPF. O'ABBADIE, HARTMANN, and several others had heard much of the existence of pygmies in the unexplored country just a little south; and that AVANCHERS, KRAPF, and D'ABBA-DIE saw numbers of these dwarfs, though not in their native habitat.

All the evidence collected by Dr. SCHLICH-TER seemed to point conclusively to the existence of dwarf tribes near the southern border of Kaffa, the southernmost part of Abyssinia, and in the neighborhood of the thirty-sixth meridian east of Greenwich. When Count TELERI discovered Lake Rudolf he did not travel north of the lake far enough to meet the dwarfs. But Dr. SMITH has done so, has seen the dwarfs, or at least one tribe of them, in their home, and has justified Dr. SCHLICHTER's division of the pygmy tribes into the East African, Central African, West African, and South African dwarfs. Dr. SMITH's brief description of those he saw confirms the previous evidence that the East African dwarfs, in size, appearance, and habits, are similar to those of the Upper Nile and Congo.

Steam may exest muscle when it comes to endurance, but that tast sometimes eclipses both was shown on the Boulevard last Thursday. A wheelman who was mounted on a bicyle provided with a grasoline engine, set out to distance everybody in sight by scorching wildly in deflance of both the law and the bicycle police squad. The officers, not suspecting his novel means of locomotion, each took a turn at chas ing him, and each in turn was left behind. Matters changed, however, later on, when one of the officers, who had discovered the fugitive's route, came upon him and took him prisoner. From the first appearance of mounted police men in this city it seems to have been the de termination of a good many scorchers to defy the cycling bluecoats; though rarely, if ever. has one of these reckless challengers escaped an overhauling finally, and a sharp lecture or a fine in court. The case in point should impress every lawless wheelman with the fact that, while superior racing ability is usually a safe guarantee of his capture, it is possible for some officers to use strategy, when necessary.

Several hundred of the brightest and best educated young colored people of the South met at Atlanta in December last for a very earnes purpose, and what was done during the three days they were together is told in a volume of 240 pages that has been sent to THE SUN. Those neetings, crowded to the doors by many hundreds of the town folk, had been called to consider what the Afro-American may do to help the continent from which his fathers came, There were white men and women at that Congress on Africa who were specially qualified o give value to its deliberations; but the col ored element contributed equally able and wellinformed speakers, and the audiences were re markable, as they ought to have beer or they acluded hundreds of the best graduates and students of the higher achools for the negro in every Southern State- the carnest and enlight ened young men and women who are continually going out to lapor for the elevation of the masses of their race among us.

We have never read a paper on missionary 2,000 votes in 1888, polled 21.164 votes in what the British Parliament should decide is familiar, this boasted strength is almost work in Africa containing more sound, practi-

that which Mr. FADUMA read at this Congress. He was born in heathen Yorubs, and he is credit to his race. No one who attended those meetings will regard it as invidious to say that one of the most scholarly and by far the most eloquent address delivered there was that of Prof. J. W. E. Bowes, Ph. D., D. a man whose career is showing what the Afro-Ameri-

can of brains and ambition can achieve, The outcome of these meetings was that the Afro-Americans of the South have decided that they shall have a share in the work of educating and reclaiming the native African. The initia movement to this end, already well under way, is centred in the "Missionary Foundation for Africa" established at Atlanta through the muntfleence of a wealthy Illipoisan, the Rev. W. T STRWART, and the movement is thriving under the leadership of the Rev. W. P. THERREID, D D., and his able co-workers in the cause of Afro American education.

For a bank officer or bank stockholder to tell the truth about the legal tender notes seems to be impossible. Here is what Mr. Jacon L. GREENE said to the Hartford Board of Trade or March 23 last:

"For with a continuance of existing conditions we hall soon have borrowed enough to pay, and shall have actually paid, our entire greenback debt, and yet it will not be a dollar less. On Dec. 1, 1895, we had already paid gold for \$127,000,000 of our greenbacks. and yet every dollar of the \$140,6-1,016 is outstanding. The appetite of Oliven Twist was not harder to satisfy."

Mr. GREENE must be a poor sort of an ac countant not to perceive that if we have, as he says, "actually paid our entire greenback debt" it cannot still be outstanding. As a matter of fact, a large part of it is outstanding, and therefore it cannot have been paid. Of does Mr. GREENE think that after the outstanding notes were paid they were given away to favored persons, and thus kept out without any value having been received for them?

It has been remarked, in connection with the Senate committee's striking from the House Navy bill of the provision for additional marines, that Secretary HERBERT did not call

for them in his annual report.

That is true, but it should be said that at that time the exigencies which have since come upon us had not arisen. The Secretary asked, in that report, for only two battle ships and twelve torpedo boats; and yet beyond question he is delighted with the authorization of four such ships and fifteen such boats actually made in the House bill. In like manner, he probably thought last November that the 1,000 additional men for the navy were all he could expect; but, as a fact, he afterward wrote a special letter to the House Naval Committee, gently requesting an increase, also, of the Ma-

The addition of 500 men proposed for the latter by the House bill is directly in line with the policy of strengthening the personnel of the navy which the building of many new ships imposes.

"MADE-TO-ORDER GENERALS." A Protest from a National Guardsman

Against the Hogus Officers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Your artile entitled "Made-to-order Generals" was interesting. I hope that the suggestion that Messrs. Higgins, Mullins, and Kenyon be called to account for their insult to the National Guard may be taken up by some one in Buffalo, where these persons violated the provisions of the

Those seem to be the only persons whom the law can reach. But the guilty persons are the papier-maché Generals and Colonels on the Governor's staff, who, with utter lack of respect for their uniform and with no knowledge of it means, let these others wear it. If these "officers" could be court martialled for "conduct unbecoming an officer," they might learn some respect for the uniform which the real National Guardsman is proud to assume.

Think of such a proceeding in the days when Josiah Porter was Adjutant-General! Respectfully A GUARDSMAN.

OUR THREE GREAT APRIL WARS. A Remarkable Group of Anniversaries,

APAIL 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Yesterday, next Sunday, and last Sunday present a group of anniversaries which are remarkable for their proximity in the calendar and their importance in American Each is the anniversary of the first overt act of armed hostility of a great war. On April 16, 1754, the French captured from the English the fort at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, subsequently named Fort

Duquesne. That was the opening scene of the French and Indian war, which settled the question of Latin or Angle Sayon domination on this continen On April 19, 1775, the first gun was fired in the con flict that determined which branch of the Anglo

Saxon race should control this country. On April 12, 1-61, the first shot at Sumter inaugu-rated the great civil war, which has comented the ation together forever in the bond of unity,

Each of these three wars seem to have been an indispensable step in the progress toward our national destiny, a necessary stage of our political evolution. and to have been conclusive in the accomplishment of a definite division of our national history. In each of these wars the side which initiated the hostilities on date mentioned suffered final defeat. That these three anniversaries should fall within a week of each other in the calendar is both interesting as a coinci dence and calculated to stir up a train of instructive thought in the patriotic mind.

NEW YORK, April 17. EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL.

Grammar and Religious Journalism. To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: The following sentence appears in an editorial article in one of this week's religious papers:
"Away with those base Americans who are so un-

patriotic as to think that Berlin or Paris or Birmingham are better governed than New York, Boston, or Chicago are, or have been in the recent past."

THE SUS, which ought to be read by every good. American, is recognized as an authority on grammatical questions, and therefore I ask you if the sentence. quoted above violates any of the rules of good gram BROOKLYN, April 16.

Violates? It annihilates.

Golf in Kaffraria.

From the St. James's Gazette. An intelligent ifindoo has been heard to define bil-Hards as a game in which two men, armed with long sticks, poke at a ball, while one player says "th damn" and the other "Hard lines." Golf, according to the Windsor Magazine, seems to have similarly im pressed the native South African mind. A Kaffir arrior was observed attentively watching the efforts of certain unskilful players to extract their ball from one of those deep bunkers which greatly abound on African courses. The following day he was seen to be belaboring a great boulder with a huge pole shouting "Goddam" the while. "This white man's game," said the dusky child of nature; "welly good

A Jubliate.

At early morn, or when the day is done, The paper to read is THE NEW YORK SUN s in the band wagon and takes the bun. And It's true American, two to one. On all vital questions that belong to the day

"right side up." and it's there to stay, hout fear is flashes its double x-ray. And in progress it holds "the right of way." Its rapler is keen for a fraud or a fake; It serves up "new journalism" in a roast or a bake, It's honest and straight, for honesty's sake,

And whatever the race is, it scoops in the stake. It waster no time bling, but goes for the truth; Its satire is sharp as a serpent's tooth; It endorses the courage of Bailington Booth, And wins him new friends from old age to youth.

It polishes the "General" in a way that is fine. It shows us his game with a touch quite divine; We feel it is timely to get into line, A new "independence beclaration" to sign. Abroad and at home let the tidings be told.

THE Sch's real convictions are not bought or sold; Harreed's unconceased, comprehensive, and bold, 'America for Americans," to have and to hold Mrs. HARRY J. SHALLMAN, 65 Cooperatreet, Brooklyn,

A lecture on John Sterling, with extracts from a correspondence between blut and Ralph Waldo Emerson, is to be delivered by Dr. Edward-Waldo Emerson, the son of the fallouis poet at Hosney ling a name and his hierary productions may not b self known to this generation, but Car yie deemed him important enough to write his blogramy after his death in 1844, Archdeacon Hare having performed that task to the great dissatisfaction of the philosopher.

IS DEMOCRACY TO DIET The Political Apostany and Incantty of a

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I spent

the other evening in the company of several New York Democrats. They are men of financial rather than of political importance, but they are not without influence in the counsels of the Cleveland faction of the party. When e question of the Democratic nomination for resident was introduced, I found that they all surred in their preference for Mr. Cleveland. They advocated his nomination on the old ground that he is a platform in himself, and hat accordingly, with him as the candidate, the sort of platform adopted by the Chicago Convention would be a matter of no consequence. When I ventured the suggestion that such a nomination would be politically dangerous, they replied that the prejudice against a third term for a President was almost wholly superstitious; and that, even if it were reasonable under ordinary circumstances, it ought to be overcome by the necessities of the present extraorlinary political situation. Of course, they meant that, however dangerous the election of a thirdterm President might be, they had rather risk the experiment than incur the danger of free coinage; and by putting Cleveland again in the White House they expected to circumvent the

silver Democrats. After hearing such talk. I am not surprised at the contemptuous tone of so large a part of Southern and Western Democrats toward the New York banker, as a man who is ready to sacrifice every political principle in a frantic effort to save his money bags. These men of whom I have spoken were willing to subvert and pervert our whole political system to prevent a consequence which is not probable, and which can be avoided by means that do not involve any such catastrophe. I suggested that if no change in President should be made now pecause it might cause business disturbance, the same argument would be used as a pretext for doing away with Presidential elections altogether; but one of the third termers answered that such a prospect was not disagreeable so far as he himself was concerned, and evidently the rest were not at all alarmed at it.

In other words, these bankers, calling themselves Democrats, are willing to destroy the Democratic party and overthrow democratic institutions in a crazy attempt to ward off the possibility of the free coinage of silver! To save the country from financial ruin they are ready to send it down to political ruin, from which financial paralysis would be sure to result. All such false Democrats and recreant Americans are infinitely more dangerous to sound finance than the wildest silver fanatics. They would betray the republic, upon which depends all soundness; and it is far more necessary for our political health that they should be defeated and circumvented. traitors to Democratic principle whose overwhelming and destructive defeat are requisite for the salvation of the Democratic party. The silver appetite is a surface and an ephemeral manifestation of political and financial delusion, but the grounds on which a third term for Cleveland are advocated are rotten clear through. The one disease is self-limited and easily curable, but the other is virulent and shoolutely fatal.

Practically, of course, the third-term proposition is downright political insanity. If the election of Cleveland were requisite to prevent free coinage, as these moneybags declared the other evening, free coinage we should be forced to endure; we should as wise men throw up the sponge at once and make the best we could of the calamity. Cleveland cannot be elected again. I do not believe that he could carry a single State, and doubt if he could get ahead

in even a single county.

If, then, the defeat of free coinage depends on his election, it is bound to be triumphant beyond the possibility of doubt. The difference in the Democratic party touching the currency is a healthy manifestation. The party would survive the triumph of either side: but the thirdterm proposition is absolutely poisonous. It is a proposition to kill the Democratic party in order to punish the silver people.

Cleveland cannot be nominated at Chicago. It would be a shame to Democracy if even the suggestion of his nomination were made. If the silver Democrats prevail in the Convention, the result will be unfortunate for the party. It will be beaten next November. But if the Democratic apostasy, of which these New York financiers are representatives, should win the day, the Democratic party would be more than beaten. It would be annihilated. MANHATTAN.

NEW YORK, April 17.

Lincoln and the Police Officer From the Youth's Companion.

One night during the civil war, while the loyal part of the city of Washington was greatly excited by rumors, there was a free fight near the old National Theatre. An officer, seeing what and commanded peace. The fighting stopped for a moment: then one of the leaders, a notorious bully, pushed back the officer and ordered him to begone, or he would whip him. The officer advanced upon the bully, and said: "I arrest you." At the word the man struck a fearful blow at the officer's face.

The officer parried the blow, and the next instant struck the fellow under the chin and knocked him senseless. The neck seemed to be broken, and a surgeon who was hastily called pronounced the case a critical one, and ordered the man taken to the hospital. There the surgeons said there was concussion of the brain and that the man would die.

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The policeman was in great distress of mind, and, after seeing that everything possible had been done for the injured man, he betook himself to the White House. He was on terms of intimacy with President Lincoln, it appears, and, though it was by this time 2 o'clock in the morning, he woke the President and requested him to come into his office.

Mr. Lincoln listened to the officer's story with great interest. Then he asked a few questions, and finally said:

him to come into his office.

Mr. Lincoln listened to the officer's story with great interest. Then he asked a few questions, and finally said:

"I am sorry you had to kill the man; but these are times of war, and a great many men deserve killing. This man, according to your story, is one of them; so give yourself no uneasiness about the matter. I will stand by you."

"It isn't that," answered the officer. "That isn't why I came to you. I knew I did my duty, and had no fears of your disapproval, itut I felt so sorry over the affair that I wanted to talk to you about it."

Mr. Lincoln saw how deeply the man was affected and answered him accordingly, laying his hand on his sheulder as he spoke.

"Well, go home and get some sleep," he said. "But let me give you a piece of advice. Hereafter, when you have occasion to strike a man, don't fit him with your fist. Strike him with a crowbar, or something that wen't kill him."

The officer went home, but not to sleep, says Mr. Lamon, from whose "Recollections" we have extracted the story. The tragety had produced too great an effect upon him. But he never forgot Mr. Lincoln's kindness, a kindness of which he must have had many previous experiences, or he would hardly have called the resident of the United States out of bed in the middle of the night to make him a confidant and sympathizer.

Selling a Down East Farm,

From the Lewiston Evening Journal. From the Levision Evening Journal.

We heard the other day of a quaint old Jackson fellow who had a rock-ribbed pond-berdered farm to sell, with the farm buildings purched on the pinnacle of a windy hill. A would-be purchaser came along one suitry day of last summer and hanted his horse for an hour under the dooryard trees. This is a lime, cold, bessey place on a hot July day, "emarked the farmer to his guest. But how is it in winter?" "Oh, list the same, list he same, was the bland and circumspect reply. "list it seems to me," went on the stranger. "that it seems to me," went on the stranger, stretching out his hand toward the barren ledges, "seems to me the feed must be mighty short over there in a dry time," "Why, explained the farmer, "of course, when it's west there's feed enough; and when it's dry why, the lower the water in the pend the bigger the pastur." He sold his farm.

Unexpected Insurance.

from Town Topics.
Recorder-I shall send you to State prison for wordy years.
Old Offender-Thank your honor! Pye know I

For Heated Term Wear.

From Town Topics He What kind of underwear do the Hottentota dive it up. Ho-Nit.

No Use for Back Number.

"Ask papa!" the loap-year girl ejaculated.
I'll sak your mother."

A BUSINESS REVIVALINSIXTY DATE. The Prediction of a Prominent New York

Bank President. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Business interests are suffering from a dry rot pania, dating back to the financial crisis of 1893. That paule was unlike most of the others that have visited us since the close of the war. Panics usually come from severe and depressing changes in material conditions, or from some sad and overwhelming catastrophe. The assassination of President Gardeld, the Chicago fire,

the failure of crops, the outbreak of war, have occasioned financial panics. The sources of our national wealth are in the soil and in the mines. When these yield abundantly, adding just so much to the nation's wealth, a business boom and not a panic should

properly result. What is the condition of the country to-day? Crops have been superabundant. We have magnificent supplies of cotton, corn, and wheat, The gold and silver output is almost unparalleled. The fron, copper, and lead mines never have yielded more abundantly to the hand of toll and the influence of capital wisely expended. In fact, we have too much of everything; more than we can sell at a profit to other nations, more than we can consume ourselves.

Every thoughtful man understands this condition, and reciting the facts in a conversation with me to-day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, the President of the Fourth National Bank, who should have been in the official place that Mr. Carlisle now occupies at Washington, said to me: "We are and must be a debtor nation. Foreign money has built our vast railroad systems in the West and South. London has taken our securities and furnished us the funds we need as a growing country with enormous possibilities. Having confidence in our promises and in our ability to pay dollar for dollar, it has poured its surplus funds into this country for profitable investment. This has been going on for years. The foreigner has made his profit and we have made ours.

"Suddenly, a grave question is raised. Not whether we can, but whether we will pay our honest debts in honest dollars. In other words, whether, having received gold, we will, if the lender asks it, pay him back in gold. Suspicion of our credit has ripened into distrust and finally into an utter lack of confidence, which has resulted in the unlowling upon this country of a large part of the enormous holdings of our securities abroad, and the withdrawal of millions upon millions of our credit, and the utter and absolute refusal to accept anything more at our hands under existing conditions. "Thus we are burdened with the surplus of

marketable products and also a surplus of our securities -- an embarrassment of riches." Mr. Simmons made the prediction that if the Republican National Convention, when it assembles two months from to-day at St. Louis, will declare unequivocally in language that cannot be misunderstood in favor of a gold standard and against the free coinage of silver, a business revival will come to this country immediately, and we shall have such an era of prosperity, and, he fears, of speculation, as we have not had since the resumption of specie payment in 1879.

I asked Mr. Simmons if this condition of prosperity would not be absolutely assured if ocratic National Convention, which meets at Chicago on July 7, would also declare itself explicitly in favor of the gold standard. de answered that there could be no question bout the situation in such a case. The position of the Republican party, in my

udgment, will be made very clear and very pronounced. Under existing circumstances it can be nothing else. We need a restoration of confidence, particularly abroad, in our public credit. If it begins to be understood that the platforms of the two great political parties will both be right on this question, the simple ex-pectation of this will exercise a potent had-ence in dispelling the existing depression in JOHN A. SLEICHER business circles. NEW YORK, April 16.

SUNBEAMS.

-Simeon Tague of Crawfordsville, Inq., wants a omplaint, she chews tobacco and cigar clippings, -It is noted in southern California that since the xtensive planting of eucalyptus trees in that region there have been no droughts such as former caused great suffering and loss. The rainfall is noreasing every year.

-The first house built in southeastern Indiana and now the oldest house in the State, is still standing at Greensburg. It is the log cabin that was built by Thomas Hendricks, uncle of the late Vice-Pres ident Hendricks, in 1811.

-A company has been organized to prospect for silver and copper in Wayne county, Pa. There are indications that these ores cuist in paying quantities in the region about South Cansan, and the company has paid \$55,000 for an option on 558 acres -Woman's suffrage was tried at the annual elec-

tions in the Episcopal churches in Oakland, Cal. last week and proved a great success. The women turned out in large numbers to exercise their new privilege, and interested themselves greatly in the elections. They did not in any case form a party arrayed against the men, but voted for the

egular nominees.

—A Sloux Indian named Banks, chief of the Indian police at Crow Creek agency, South Dakota, made application for a pension in Chamberlain, 8.
D., last week. He is said to be the first Siour to ask the Government for a pension for military ser vices. He served as a scout during one of the Indian wars, and makes application for a pension

under the act of June, 1890. -A woman horse thief was arrested by the Sheriff of Nex Perces county. Idaho, a few days ago. Dhe was found to be one of a gang which has operating in that region for about a year. Four male embers of the gang were caught with the woman, She is reported to be good looking, 22 years old, and of a flery disposition. She was dressed in men's clothes and rode her horse astride with gree skill. She gave her name as Kitty Holm.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A monument to Mme. Miolan Carvalho, the singer by the sculptor Antonin Mercié, is to be erected i the Père Lachaise Cemetery. Oxford and Cambridge have now rowed together

little more than 233 miles in races, Oxford being

about a third of a mile to the good in the total dis

Lord Butherford Clark, who is over 70 years of age and a Judge of the Scotch Court of Sea won the first prize in the golf competitions as

Cannes twice running. Vienna bievelists are looking about for a patron saint. Some think it should be St. Gertrude, patrop of travellers; others propose Elijah, who went

tured on the wheel has some advocate.

Dr. William Howard Russell is now 75 years of age. He joined the staff of the Times in 1845 and was its war correspondent in the Crimea, the in dian mutiny, the American civil war, the Prusse Austrian and the Franco-German wars. Eight hundred thousand france, \$100,000, have ocen given to the Paris Academy of Medicine by a

Mme, Audriffred, the income to be paid yearly to the man that discovers a specific remedy for consumption, whether a Frenchman or a foreigner. While stopping incognito at Naples recently the Empress of Austria visited the fair of San Gluseppe attended by a single companion. Seeing a crowd of poor children staring at a toy booth, she bought out

the booth and distributed the toys among them. In the Place Malesherbes in Paris, where stands fractive Porc's measurement to Alexandro Dumas, the father, statues of the younger Dumas and of Gen. Damas, his mulatte grandfather, are to be act up. It is proposed to change the name of the square to "Place dos Frois Dumas."

At a recent English "Liberal Women's Conferfavor of men and womet, proceeding on all fours." Another speaker asserted that " if wo Another speaker asserted that " if women cannot bear arms they can go one better and bear soldiers," while still another believed that "one good noman in the present Cabinet would have a great influence in the right direction."

A black letter copy of Bonaventure's "Speculing Vite Christi," printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1494 in Chixton's types, of which only one other copy is known, has just been discovered by the in-brarian of the Birkenbead Free Library in a lot of old books. It is the only book in which Caxton's number 7 type was ever used, the type b served for the printing of indulations a and other official papers. The newly discovered copy has been much damaged, having been used as a child's scrap book and deeply out into by the binder, but

is contains 105 issues and fifteen large outs.